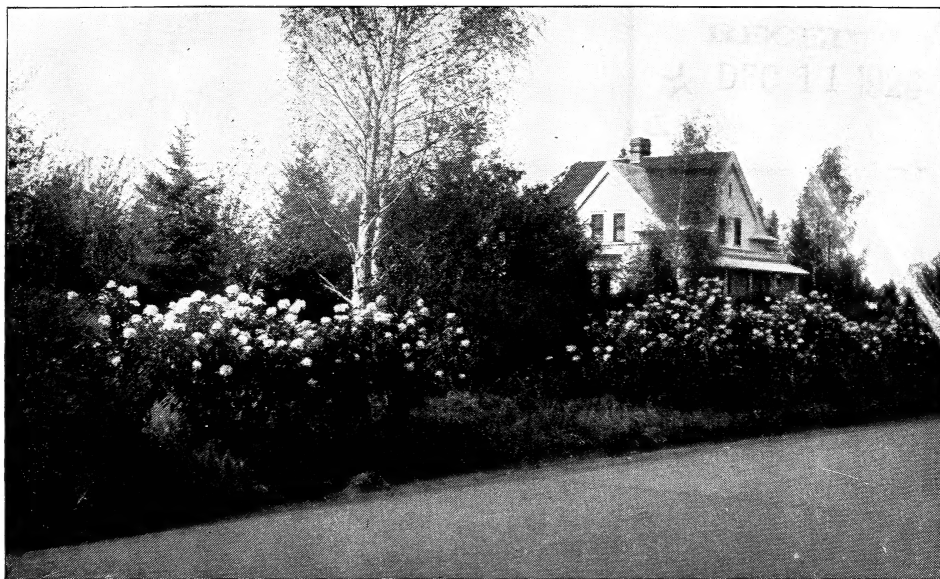


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1912



Fryer's Hardy Plants

WILLIS E. FRYER

MANTORVILLE : MINNESOTA





General Directions



MY grounds are located at Mantorville, the county-seat of Dodge County, two miles north of Kasson, and seventeen miles west of Rochester, Minn. The stage from Mantorville meets all trains at Kasson, and passes by the Nursery three times a day. You can reach here by the C. G. W. Railway, also.

Visitors.—I am always glad to welcome visitors who are interested in hardy plants, and those who contemplate planting Irises, Peonies, Hardy Phloxes, Gladioli, etc., for they can make their selections in the field from the blooming plants with much greater satisfaction than from catalogue descriptions. From the first to the middle of June the German Irises are at their height, together with the Oriental Poppies and many of the early-blooming Peonies. The late-blooming Peonies and Japan Iris bloom the last of the month, and first of July. The middle of June the Delphiniums and Miss Lingard Phlox begin to bloom, and continue until late fall. The late-blooming Phlox come the last of July, and are at their height in August. The Gladioli and Dahlias are at their best in August and early September.

Shipping Facilities.—I can ship either by the C. & N. W. and C. G. W. Railways, or American and Wells-Fargo Express companies.

Forwarding.—Growing plants or small packages of roots will invariably be sent by express unless otherwise instructed. The special low rate under which plants and bulbs travel (20% discount) makes this the cheapest way to ship. Large orders of trees and dormant roots may safely be sent by freight. Unless specially instructed, I will use my best judgment as to the mode of shipment.

Terms, Cash, unless specially arranged. Orders from unknown correspondents should be accompanied by remittance to cover the order, or satisfactory reference.

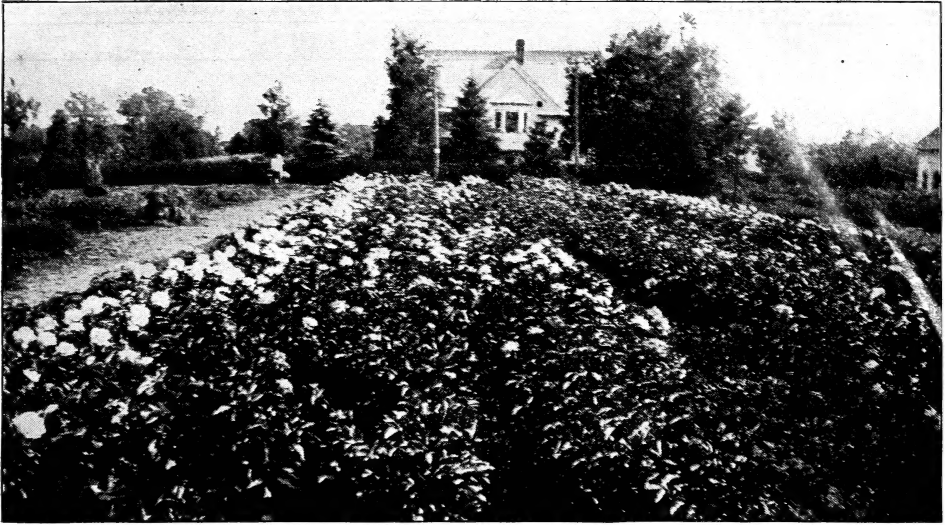
The prices in this catalogue are net, and will not be deviated from, as it is my aim that all shall be treated alike in the matter of prices, except where extensive planting would justify special quotations.

Remittance should be made by Post Office, or Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Bank Draft. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts under \$1.

Quality of Stock.—I purpose to send out strong plants that will bloom true to name. No substitution, unless expressly noted, or by permission. In buying plants it is not "how cheap," but "how good." You can buy a *Fragrans* Peony for 25 cts. or \$1, and get as good, or better, value for your money at \$1 than you will for 25 cts. This is more especially true of Peonies than other plants.

Six of a variety at dozen rates, an fifty at 100 rates. If they are \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100, six would be \$1.25, fifty, \$7.50.

Guarantee.—I guarantee that all plants sent out shall leave here in first-class condition, and if, through error any should prove untrue, to replace them without charge. It is obvious that I cannot guarantee that customers will make them live, as I have no control over conditions surrounding them and the care they receive after they pass out of my control.



A field of Peonies at Dodge County Nurseries

By Way of Introduction

I first started raising small fruit at Genoa, Minnesota, but always with the intention of removing elsewhere, when I found a suitable location.

I established the nursery here in 1896, and have the best land that it is possible to obtain, for growing such things as I offer in this catalogue.

I know, by experience, that we must first have hardiness, for anything that is not hardy will not be a success. I never offer a plant or shrub until I have tested it thoroughly and it has been a success with me.

This catalogue does not cover the whole field of plants, but the tried-and-true things which are essential in every hardy plant garden. I am paying more attention, each year, to hardy perennials, and am collecting most of the new things offered.

The earth wears a crown of floral beauties, and among the brightest, richest and sweetest are the hardy perennials. They fill a place in our gardens and our hearts which nothing else can supply. Like flowering shrubs, when once planted they are good for a lifetime, and we come to regard them as part of our homes. What would induce us to part with the grand clumps of phloxes, peonies, or irises that have stood along the paths in our front yards so long and greeted us year after year with their brightness and beauty? They have cheered us through many vicissitudes, they were loved by dear ones whose voices we hear no more; their blooming calls to mind pleasant associations, happy days and friendly faces that time has taken from us. Then let us enrich our yards, our borders and walks with these flowers, which will be ever faithful friends and companions.

The poet says:

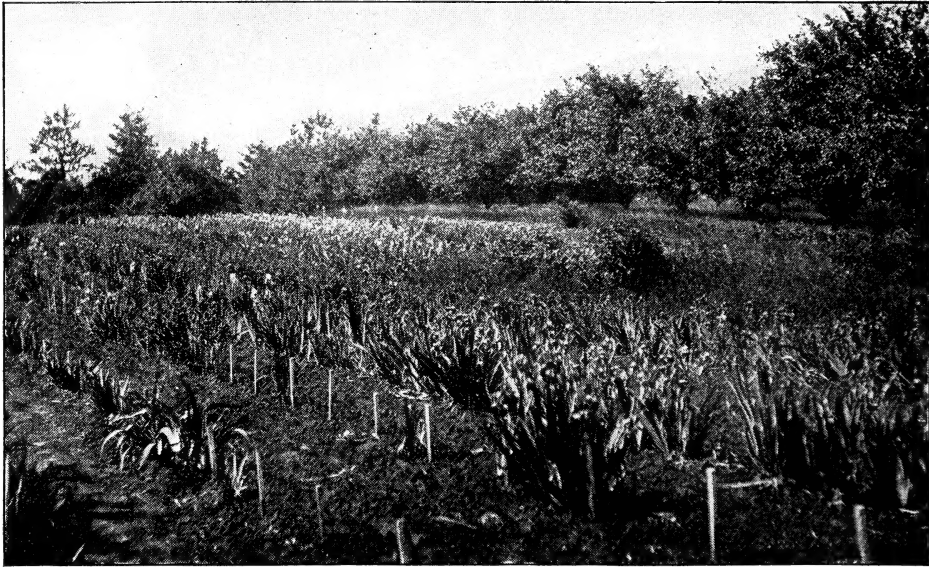
“ 'Tis better to send this very day
To a living friend a cheap bouquet,
Than a bushel of roses, white or red,
To be placed on his coffin when he is dead.”

I hope all who receive this book may find in it some new inspiration, and rely on it as a safe guide to all that is best in hardy plants, trees and shrubs.

WILLIS E. FRYER,

Mantorville, Minn.

July, 1912



Five hundred varieties of Iris in this field

THE IRIS

There is a peculiar charm about the Irises that appeals irresistibly to those whose taste leads them to seek a close acquaintance with them. They fairly outrival the orchid in the wide range of coloring, which includes yellows from light canary to deep golden; blues, from soft lavender to intense purples; reds, from pinkish mauve to claret and maroon; beautiful bronzes and pure whites; and some are marked and margined with other colors in exquisite harmony.

CULTURE.—A dry, sunny location suits them best. The most favorable time to plant is from the middle of August to the middle of September. They do well if planted in October, or in early spring. I have planted them ten months in the year with very good success. Plant them about as deep as they grew in the nursery. This can easily be told, for they will be white to the top of the ground. Avoid fresh manure when planting.

Irises are invaluable as cut-flowers. If taken as the buds are about to open, and allowed to open indoors, the colors will be much richer, and the flowers will last a long time, for as fast as one flower fades the next bud will take its place, until all have opened.

Irises are a leading specialty with me, and my collection of over five hundred varieties contains some new and rare ones. In making up the list, I offer for sale only those I have a fair amount of; others will be offered as my stock of them will permit. In the description S is used to signify standards, or erect petals; F falls, or drooping petals.

The height of the flower-stalks, as they grow in the nursery, is given in inches. Larger plants of most varieties, can be furnished at an advance in price.

IRIS GERMANICA

Albicans. Very lovely and the only absolutely pure white. 30 cts.

Alcest. Golden yellow, veined bronze. 20c.

Alvelera. S light blue; F brilliant purple-blue, flaked and feathered. 20 cts.

Aurea; syn., California. S and F rich chrome-yellow; no markings. The finest pure yellow. 22 inches. 25 cts.

Azurea. Violet-blue; free-flowering. 25 cts.

Black Night. New. S deep violet-purple; F velvety purple. 50 cts.

Bronze Beauty. S clouded yellow; F ruby-lavender, crest golden. 26 inches. 25 cts.

Candimus. S light lavender; F reddish purple. 25 cts.

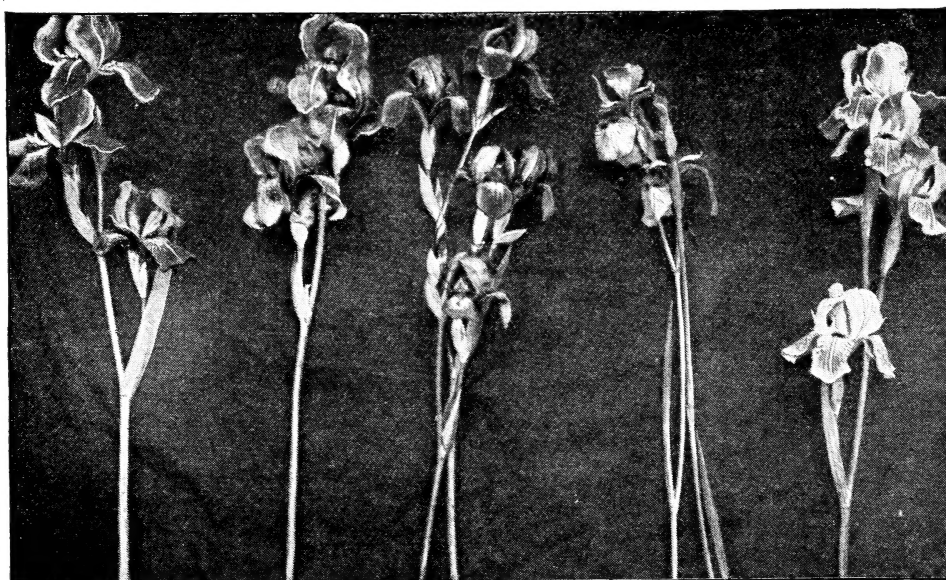
Celeste. Pale azure-blue. A very good variety. 24 inches. 25 cts.

Clarissima. S lavender; F reticulated purple, on a white ground, 24 inches. 25c.

IRIS GERMANICA continued

- Darius.** S rich canary-yellow; F lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. One of the most distinct and beautiful. 20 inches. 30 cts.
- Delicata.** S pale lavender; F white, delicately traced and tipped lavender; fine. 28 inches. 25 cts.
- Donna Maria.** White, tinged lavender. 26 inches. 25 cts.
- Edith.** S light plumbago-blue; F purple. 26 inches. 25 cts.
- Fairy.** White, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue; beautiful. 24 inches. 30 cts.
- Flavescens.** A delicate shade of soft yellow; large, sweet-scented flowers; fine for massing. 28 inches. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Florentina.** Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender; fragrant and early. 24 inches. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Fulda.** S satiny white; F lilac, feathered yellow. 22 inches. 25 cts.
- Gazelle.** White, heavily frilled mauve. 20 inches. 25 cts.
- Gertrude.** S and F rare violet-blue, very beautiful; early; very large; fine shape; fragrant. 30 cts.
- Gold Crest.** Similar to Honorabilis. Very free. 20 cts.
- Gracchus.** S yellow; F lilac, reticulated white; fine, early. 18 inches. 25 cts.
- Gypsy Queen; syn., La Prestigieuse.** S old-gold, shaded smoked pearl; F black-maroon, reticulated light yellow; late bloomer, extra fine. 28 inches. 30 cts.

- Harlequin Milanais.** S white, flaked violet; F rich violet, reticulated with white; large blooms; orchid-like, very striking. 30 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Harrison Weir.** S yellowish bronze; F velvety crimson. 22 inches. 25 cts.
- Hector.** S soft, clouded yellow; F velvety crimson-black; showy. 30 inches. 25 cts.
- Her Majesty.** S lovely rose-pink; F bright crimson, tinged a brighter shade. A most beautiful variety. 35 cts.
- H. Kromer.** A very fine blue. Large flower and free-blooming. 25 cts.
- Honorabilis; syn., San Souci.** S golden; F rich mahogany-brown; very effective. 24 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Ignatia.** S and F mauve. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Innocenza; syn., Innocence.** S and F ivory-white, crest rich golden; very delicate and beautiful. 26 inches. 25c.
- John DeWitt.** S bluish violet; F deep violet-purple, veined with white. 24 inches. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Jordan.** S and F light mauve. 25 cts.
- L'Avenir.** Lavender; beautiful shade. 25c.
- Lord Salisbury.** S amber-white; F dark violet-purple. 25 cts.
- Lohengrin.** New. S creamy white; F beautiful pink, bordered lighter. \$1.
- La Tendre.** S purple; F light mauve. 20c.
- Lord Grey.** Clouded rose-fawn. Very distinct color, beautiful. 22 inches. 25c.

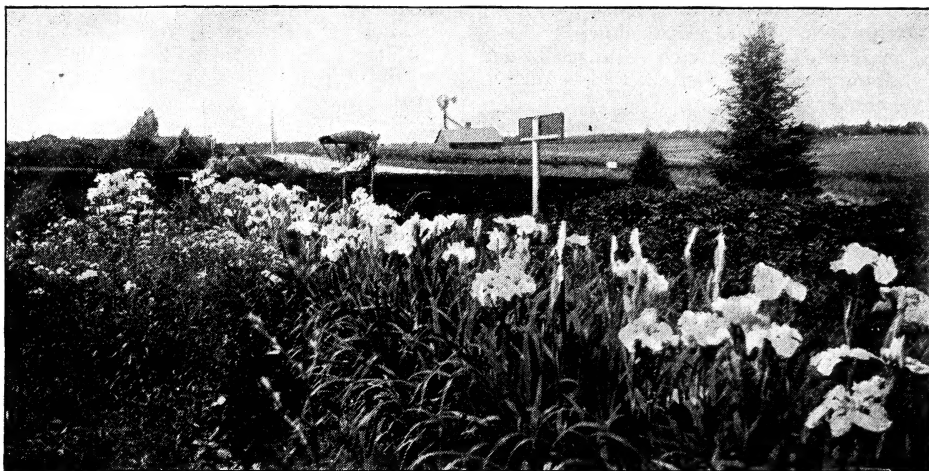


Velveteen

Ulysse

Honorabilis

Orientalis Harlequin Milanais



Where we grow our Japanese Iris

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

- Laurentinus.** S yellow; F yellow, veined purple. 25 cts.
- Louis Meyer.** S golden; F rich velvety purple reticulated white. 21 in. 25c.
- Lemon.** White spotted with purple, deep purple stripes. 24 inches. 25 cts.
- Louis Van Houtte.** S light, pearly lavender; F reticulated darker. 25 cts.
- Madam Chereau.** White, elegantly frilled wide border of clear blue. One of the most beautiful. 32 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Madam Paquette.** Bright, rosy claret; very handsome. 40 inches. 30 cts.
- Magnifica.** New. S olive, shaded red; F dark brown-red. 50 cts.
- Malvina.** S yellow; F veined and tipped madder-brown. 25 cts.
- Maori King.** S rich golden; F velvety crimson, margined gold. One of the most brilliant. 18 inches. 30 cts.
- Marmora.** S sulphur and fawn; F crimson-purple. 24 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Mr. Gladstone.** S white, flaked violet; F velvety purple. 30 inches. 25 cts.
- Mrs. H. Darwin.** S pure white; F slightly reticulated at the base; very beautiful and free-flowering. 22 inches. 20 cts. \$2 per doz.
- Mr. Shaw.** S fawn, flushed rose; F reticulated purple on a white ground, orange beard. 21 inches. 30 cts.
- Mars.** S light yellow; F pale yellow, violet, blotched and veined. 25 cts.
- Mrs. Neubronner.** Very deep golden yellow, darker than Aurea; one of the best yellow varieties. 35 cts.
- Nibelungen.** New. S olive-green, suffused with yellow; F deep purple, suffused with creamy white on edges; large flowers. \$1.
- Othello; syn., Sappho.** Neglecta variety. S rich blue; F deep, dark velvety purple; tall and handsome. 30 inches. 20 cts.
- Pallida Dalmatica; syn., Princess Beatrice.** S soft lavender; F clear deep lavender; flowers very large, extra fine. This variety does not seem to be quite so hardy as the rest, and a light covering of leaves or straw would be beneficial. 40 inches. 35 cts.
- Parisiensis.** Large, showy, deep purple, delicately penciled white. 25 cts.
- Parkmanni.** S pure lemon; F white, veined purple. 22 inches. 20 cts.
- Pearl.** S. very light lavender; F deep lavender. 24 in. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.
- Penelope.** S white; F veined reddish violet. 22 inches. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.
- Princess Victoria Louise.** New. S sulphur-yellow; F rich plum, bordered cream. \$1.
- Purpurea.** Purple. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Queen Emma.** S and F waxy white, slightly brown reticulations at base of petals; late. 30 cts.
- Queen of Gypsies.** S dusky light bronze; F purplish red. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Queen of May.** S lilac-pink; F lilac blended in white, general effect almost pink. Very distinct color; very fragrant; large and fine. 32 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Rembrandt.** S light lavender; F deeper lavender. 25 cts.

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Rhein Nixie. New. S pure white; F deep violet-blue with white margin. Very free. 34 inches. \$1.

Rigolette. S yellow; F bright madder-brown, reticulated white. 16 in. 25 cts.

Sappho. S. deep violet-blue; F dark velvety royal purple; distinct, very large, fragrant; one of the best; first to bloom after the dwarf varieties. 30 cts.

Shakespeare. S bronzy yellow; F maroon, reticulated yellow. 26 inches. 25 cts.

Silver King. White; large flowers. 25 cts.

Sir Walter Scott. S bronze-yellow; F rich crimson-brown. 26 inches. 25 cts.

Speciosa. S lavender purple; F dark, reddish purple; exceedingly fragrant and very free-flowering; late. 25 cts.

Souvenir. S brilliant yellow; F freely veined network of yellow, buff and purple. 25 cts.

Trautlieb. Rosy lilac of a most pleasing shade. 30 cts.

Ulysse. S drab tinged bronze; F purple; very odd and striking combination; late. 30 inches. 25 cts.

Velveteen. S yellowish buff; F intense plum-purple. Similar to Judith. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Venus. S lemon-yellow shading to golden yellow toward the base; F deeply veined purple on white ground. 25 cts.

Viscount de Brabant. S yellowish white, flaked purple; F finely feathered white and plum. 25 cts.

White Swan. White, slightly tinted lavender; large flowers. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

VARIOUS SPECIES

Aurea. A beautiful species from the Himalayas. Large flowers of the deepest golden yellow. 4 feet. June and July. 35 cts.

Blue Beard. (Dwarf Bearded.) S white, flaked pale blue; F sulphur, handsomely marked purple; very early. 15 inches. 40 cts.

Pseudo-acorus (The Common Yellow Flag). Bright yellow. This is the only Iris in this catalogue that it will do to plant where the ground is very wet. It does well where it is dry, also. 3 feet. May and June. 25 cts.

Pumila. These are the earliest to bloom. They are very dwarf, and are fine for borders. S violet-blue; F deep violet-blue, white beard. 4 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

NEW CRIMEAN AND ALPINE HYBRIDS

These bloom before the German Irises.
Cyanea. S rich, bright blue; F dark, satiny blue; large and handsome. 20 cts.

Eburna. White, shaded cream. 12 in. 25c.

Florida. S citron-yellow; F deeper yellow, handsomely veined. 15 inches. 20 cts.

SIBERIAN IRIS

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Iris. Narrow, grassy foliage; tall stems; flowers of blue and white.

Sibirica alba. Pure white. 30 inches. 25c.

Sibirica, Blue. A distinct form; blue, reticulated white. 26 inches. 25 cts.

Orientalis; syn., **Sanguinea.** Intensely brilliant blue flowers. 30 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Snow Queen. Large, ivory-white flowers. A beautiful variety found in Japan by Mr. Peter Barr. 25 cts.

JAPAN IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

These are the crowning glory of them all, and a field of them in bloom is a most gorgeous sight.

CULTURE.—Plant the last of August or beginning of September. Late planting had better be deferred until spring, as, unless the plants are well protected by a covering of straw, they will be thrown out by the frost and lost. They are hardy for the first two years, but after that they are liable to winter-kill if not taken up, divided, and replanted.

Blue. This is a good variety, but not named. 25 cts.

Gold Bound. Pure white. One of the best. 25 cts.

H. Von Siebold. Reddish, veined white, yellow center. 25 cts.

Porcelain Scepter. Bluish white, veined purple, cream center. 25 cts.

Quakeress. Ash-gray, veined and shaded blue; pale pink and yellow center. A most novel and striking shade. 25 cts.

Mixed Named Varieties. 25 cts.

Mixed Seedlings. Many choice colors. 25c.

This list does not contain all the Irises that are in cultivation, but it does include the varieties that I can recommend as worthy of a place in any collection. In my gardens I have over five hundred varieties; during the blooming time the plants are watched carefully, and sorts that are not desirable are destroyed. I know what my plants are, and what they will do in your garden.



Another view of our Peony field

PEONIES

These flowers make an appeal to human interest the world over. The rich warmth of their colors, their size and fragrance, and the lasting qualities of the flowers stir one to enthusiastic praise. The dainty beauty of the Irises casts a spell over the dreamer, but the Peonies arouse him to life and action.

TIME TO PLANT. Peonies may be planted any time after the middle of August until the ground freezes, and in the spring until the growth has advanced too far. September is the best time, however, as they will make root-growth before winter sets in and bloom the following spring, gaining thereby a whole year, since late fall and spring planting will not show many flowers.

After being transplanted Peonies will not show typical blooms the first season, many fine double varieties throwing single, or semi-double flowers, and it is not till the third year that the finest flowers are produced.

CULTURE. This is simple and little need be said. They appreciate good care and nourishment, but they resent an over-abundance of fresh manure too near the roots. Plant so the eyes, or new buds, will be 2 or 3 inches below the surface.

PRICES. The prices are for good, strong roots, that if planted in September and given proper care, may reasonably be expected to bloom the following spring. Varieties differ so greatly in habit, that the expressions, one-year or two-year, or the number of eyes, convey no meaning whatever, a strong root with one eye often being better than a weak one with many. I grow and sell my own roots, and make no pretension of competing with those who have no stock of their own but buy and sell indiscriminately.

Some varieties have been given different prices; of those I have a fair stock, and can furnish larger roots.

Anna Swanson. Rose-crimson; robust. 50c.

Alba Plena. A good white. 50 cts.

Caroline Manther. Dark red. 50 cts.

Charlemagne. Compact, large flowers; lilac-white, slight blush center. 75 cts.

Comte D'Osmont. Medium-sized white, sulphur center. Very fine. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Comte De Jussier. Lilac guard, creamy yellow narrow petals, fine. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Couronne d'Or (Crown of Gold). Large blooms of ivory-white, with a circle of yellow stamens which suggest the name. Blooms rather late. One of the very best. 75 cts, \$1.50 and \$2.

PEONIES, continued

Duke of Wellington. Broad guard petals of pure white, center of flower sulphur-white; an ideal cut-flower variety. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Edouard Andre. Deep crimson. 50 cts.

Festiva Maxima. Probably the greatest Peony ever grown. For fifty years it has held first rank, and is still the standard of perfection by which other Peonies are judged. The immense blooms, 7 or 8 inches in diameter, are borne on tough stems, 3 feet in length. The flowers are of the purest white, with an occasional flake of red in the center. Early and extremely fragrant. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.

Fragrans. Violet-rose, all one color; very fragrant; late. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. Larger plants, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Francois Ortegat. Dark amaranth-red, stamens intermingled with petals. Medium height; early. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Golden Harvest. Not very tall, but is large and one of the freest bloomers. Blush guards, with creamy white center, some of the petals carmine-tipped. 50 cts.

Grandiflora rubra. Deep crimson-carmine; very large. 75 cts.

Humei. Large, late, cinnamon-scented flowers of varnished pink. Very double. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Ivory. White guards with ivory tint, pure white center; flowers medium size and very delicate. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Kelway's Queen. Large, compact blooms. Uniform mauvy rose, center flaked crimson. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. 75 cts.

Lady Bramwell. Silvery rose, solid color; large guards, rosette shape. Fragrant. This is one of the best of the pink Peonies. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.

La Tulipe. Soft blush mingled with carmine, fading to white. Very beautiful. 75 cts.

Latipetala. This is one of the choicest. It has an immense central bloom; about this central bloom are always three or four smaller flower-stems leaving the main stem about nine inches above the buds of the smaller flower-stems. These buds all open at once; color, edge of petals white, and base of petals sea-shell pink, all turning to fine white. \$1.25.

L'Esperance. Milk-white, guards and crown minutely splashed and dotted pink; very fragrant. Strong grower; free bloomer. Medium early. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep carmine-rose, tipped silver, with fiery reflex. Very brilliant coloring. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Lutetiana. A tall pink, very large size. Some years extra fine. 75 cts.

Marie. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white. Very tall; free bloomer; late. 75 cts.

Marie Kelway. Light rose-pink. Very good. 75 cts.

Morning Star. Milk-white, guards flecked crimson. Erect, medium height; free bloomer. 50 cts.

Mrs. Burke. Dark crimson, with golden stamens showing among the petals. 50c.

Nigricans. Very rich, dark crimson. Strong, erect, medium height; free bloomer. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.

Officinalis rubra. This is the "Piney" of our grandmothers' gardens. Brilliant, glowing, deep crimson. Very early. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Prince Imperial. Large; amaranth-red; tall, strong grower. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Queen Victoria. Milk-white guards, tinted flesh, center cream-white. Strong, free bloomer. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

Seakerin. Medium-sized; light sea-shell pink changing to white. 50 cts.

Tenuifolia flore pleno. Fringe-leaved; dazzling crimson-red, double flowers. 75 cts.

Tenuifolia. Same as the above, but has semi-double flowers. These have finely cut foliage, and are very attractive, even when not in bloom. The very earliest Peonies to bloom. 50 cts.

The Bride. Lilac-white guards and milk-white center. Strong grower, very free flowering. 75 cts.

Triomphe du Nord. Large bloom, purplish pink, shaded flesh-pink. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; larger plants 60 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Seedling Peonies. These are mostly single. 25 cts.

Double Pink Mixed. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Double White Mixed. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Double Red Mixed. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

If you could see my fields of Peonies, you would not wonder why I am enthusiastic about these flowers! Should the Rose be taken out of the world, the Peony would be her successor as the "Queen of Flowers." This fall you should plant as many varieties as you can afford—and next June you will know why so many people love Peonies.



Perennial Phlox one year after planting

THE HARDY PHLOXES

Next to the peonies and irises, the Phloxes are the most useful hardy plant we have, and for late summer- and autumn-blooming they are indispensable. Their wide range of intensely brilliant colors includes almost every shade but yellow, in the most varied and striking combinations imaginable. From purest white to delicate flesh, and soft pink shades, through salmon, orange and fiery scarlets, the colors go to deep blood-red and crimson, dark maroon, and amaranth; there are pale mauves and lavenders, soft blues and deep violets; there are large white centers, surrounded with a ring of strong color, and flowers of soft, delicate shades, with vivid scarlet or crimson eyes, and petals with range of colors in different shades.

No flower has been more wonderfully improved of late years, and the immense size and perfect form of the new varieties will be a revelation to those who have heretofore seen only the old-fashioned kinds. Phloxes are effective either as single specimens, small groups, or large beds on the lawn. They produce a beautiful and harmonious contrast when massed against a background of shrubbery.

CULTURE. Phloxes require a rich soil to produce the best effect, as they are gross feeders. They like plenty of moisture, and in dry seasons should be plentifully supplied with water. Unlike most flowers, they will thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter and endure longer than in the open sunlight. Their natural season of bloom is July, August, and the first of September, but by pinching out the tops of part of the plants before buds have formed they will bloom much later, and form many branches. Plant in the fall after the middle of September, or in the spring.

Amabilis. Cherry-red. 20 cts.

Amelia. A new Phlox of my own introduction, shading from crimson center to nearly white on the edge. A fine variety. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Athis. Deep, clear salmon. 20 cts.

B. Comte. Purple; one of the best dark-flowered varieties. 25 cts.

Consul H. Trost. Pure red, with bright French-purple eye. Extra, 25 cts.

Coquelicot. The most brilliant orange-scarlet; truss large and compact. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cross of Honor. Rose-lilac, petals bordered white in the form of a Maltese cross; a unique combination among the Phloxes. 20 cts.

Curiosity. One of my introductions. This Phlox varies from nearly purple to pure white, while others are variegated with the same colors. In a dozen plants there would be hardly two exactly alike. A peculiar, yet handsome variety. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Eclaireur. Bright rose-carmine, with large lighter halo; large florets. Extra fine. 25 cts.

THE HARDY PHLOXES, continued

Eiffel Tower. A beautiful light salmon with darker eye; tall; superb. 25 cts.

Embracement. Glowing orange-cerise with crimson eye; fine. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Feu de Bengal. Fiery red; showy, effective. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

F. G. Von Lassburg. Extremely large florets and fine trusses. Pure white. A choice variety, considered by many as the best white. 25 cts.

G. A. Strohleim. Beautiful scarlet-orange flowers, with bright carmine eye; extra-large flowers and enormous cluster. 25c.

James Garland. Pure white with very large crimson center, beautifully blended. Tall. This is one of the best white Phloxes with dark eye. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Jeanne d'Arc. A good late-flowering, pure white. 20 cts.

Jules Cambon. Carmine-amaranth, large white center. 25 cts.

Katinke Baelii. New. Rich crimson, with blood-red eye. 25 cts.

La Vogue. Rose-color with large eye of deeper rose-color. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Le Mahdi. Metallic, bluish violet; fine large truss. 25 cts.

Le Soleil. Light rose. 20 cts.

Lothair. Salmon-red, with dark carmine eye; tall strong grower; good. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Lumineaux. A lovely soft shade of rose with lighter halo; produced in large, handsome trusses. 25 cts.

Lustre. Large; rose-pink, dark carmine center. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Madam P. Langier. Clear crimson, deeper eye; considered one of the best. 25 cts.

Madam Mellinger. My own introduction. Bright rosy red, with darker eye. An extra variety. In the spring of 1910 I planted this, with other varieties, in a small plot; the others all died from drought and not a plant of this was injured. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Matador. A fine pink with lighter halo. 25 cts.

Miss Lingard. White, faint lilac eye; a grand free-flowering variety, and for massing there is no other white Phlox to equal it. One of the earliest to bloom, and it keeps at it until late in the fall. In 1911 it was in bloom June 15. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Mrs. K. Andrist. One of my introductions. Mottled white and purple; odd. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mrs. Wolfsberg. One of my introductions. Pure white, with faint lavender eye; dwarf; very delicate. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Niobe. The deepest, darkest, richest colored of all the Phlox; velvety violet-red with crimson hues; good truss, large and compact. 25 cts.



The same field of Phlox one year later



The blazing scarlet blooms of the Oriental Poppy

THE HARDY PHLOXES, continued

- Patcher.** Deep pink, suffused with red, carmine eye. Large truss. 25 cts.
- Peachblow.** Peachblow-pink, shading to white. Very late. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Pluton.** Deep wine-red; very showy. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Prof. Schliemann.** Clear rose with red eye. Has proved one of the best of the color. 20 cts.
- Purity.** A grand pure white; extra-large florets and truss. One of the best of the pure whites. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Prof. Virchow.** Bright carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet. 25 cts.
- Richard Wallace.** Pure white, with maroon center. 20 cts.
- Salmon Queen.** Deep salmon, crimson eye. 20 cts.
- Von Hochberg.** The ideal crimson-purple, the richest of its color. 25 cts.
- White Beauty.** Pure white; tall. 20 cts.
- Wm. Robinson.** One of the finest Phlox. Pale rosy salmon, with purple eye; very large trusses and flowers. 25 cts.
- Mixed Phlox.** \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)

The improved Delphinium is a stately plant. Its flower-spikes, from 4 to 6 feet tall, supply our gardens with a wealth of bloom that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants. They are of easy culture, and will thrive in any good garden soil. If the spikes are cut down before they are done blooming, others will spring up in their place, prolonging the season of bloom from June to late in October. They are perfectly hardy, and may be planted in the fall, or early spring. Fall, however, is usually considered the best time to set the plants, for they will make a little root-growth unless planted very late, and thus be ready for vigorous growth in spring.

Mantorville Hybrids—

Light Shades. Specially selected from plants in bloom. 25 cts.

Semi-Double. Selected same as above. 25 cts.

Selected. Selected for their good qualities. 25 cts.

Extra Selected. The very best; many of them very double. 50 cts.

Mantorville Hybrids, continued

Seedlings. These are as they run in the nursery row, and there is not a poor one among them. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100.

Chinense album. 20 cts.

Formosum. The old-fashioned, dark blue Larkspur. Free bloomer and good. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

For dazzling splendor the Giant Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. During June their brilliant flowers produce magnificent effects in shrubbery, or borders. The prevailing color is vivid orange-scarlet, with large black blotches at the base of petals, and a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the large, cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 or 9 inches in diameter.

They are very hardy, and soon become a permanent feature of the garden. The one important thing is to plant them during their dormant state, which is August and September, at which time they are easily handled, and may be shipped long distances with perfect safety. After September they start into active root-growth again, preparatory to next season's bloom, and should not be disturbed. For this reason, spring planting, unless done very early should not be attempted.

If the flowers are cut in the morning as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water.

Mixed. Mostly shades of scarlet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Beauty of Livermore. Deep ox-blood-red. 50 cts.

Goliath. Enormous, scarlet flowers, borne on erect stems. 50c.

Proserpine. Beautiful, satiny mauve with crimson blotches. 50 cts.

Cerise Beauty. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center, and glittering black blotches at base of petals. 50 cts.

SELECT DAHLIAS

One of the most important points in the cultivation of Dahlias is to select a well-drained position, where they will receive the full benefit of the sun the greater part of the day. The soil must be deeply dug, if possible, to the depth of two spades, and a liberal amount of plant-food incorporated. For this nothing is more suitable than well-decayed stable manure.

Do not crowd your plants, but set them not less than 3 feet apart, and, as soon as the shoots appear, remove all but two or three of the strongest, and these, when about a foot high, should be secured to stout stakes. Plant them from the middle to the last of May. Dig the tubers after the first hard frost and, after drying a day, store them in a cool cellar. If the cellar is warm and dry, cover them with dry earth or sand, to prevent shriveling.

The plants I offer are all first class.

All varieties 25 cts. each, unless otherwise priced

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Anna Bornemann. Chamois, passing to lilac-rose; broad, incurved, petals; early and free flowering.

Countess of Lonsdale. The best of the Cactus Dahlias. A peculiar but pleasing shade of salmon-pink and amber, a color difficult to describe; free flowering. 30 cts.

Edelweiss. Dwarf; very free-flowering; white.

Mrs. Chas. Turner. A giant Cactus; well formed; yellow. 30 cts.

Pius X. A beautiful, large white, with slight sulphur tint; very double, with nicely quilled petals.

Rosine. Glowing crimson with purplish markings.

Uncle Tom. Maroon with darker shadings, almost black.

Volker. A charming, free-flowering, pure yellow. Petals are narrow, unusually long, and gracefully curved.

W. Hopkins. Very large size; long, twisted petals, producing a flower of good form; color ox-blood red, frequently showing a reverse of the twisted petals, which are light rose, and which intensify and brighten the color in the body of the flower. 30 cts.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

Exposition de Lyon. Bright garnet; collar petals clear yellow; a gay-colored flower. 30 cts.

President Viger. Rich claret, shaded lighter toward the edges, while the frill, or collar, is pure white. 25 cts.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson-red, rich and glowing; fine habit, very free flowering.

Robert Bromfield. A fine, pure white of good form. Flowers large, borne on stems that are stiff and longer than most white sorts.

SELECT DAHLIAS, continued

DOUBLE SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

A. D. Livoni. A splendid, clear pink, beautifully quilled, of perfect form and very free flowering.

Penelope. White, flaked lavender about center; good form and free flowering.

Queen of Yellows. A splendid, clear primrose-yellow, of fine form.

Wm. Fawcett. Light yellow, penciled and spotted carmine-rose.

SEVEN GIANT-FLOWERING DAHLIAS

Cuban Giant. An immense ball of bright maroon. 30 cts.

Grand Duke Alexis. Massive, quilled flowers; ivory-white, tinted pale lavender. 30 cts.

Lemon Giant. Extra large; lemon-yellow. 30 cts.

Mme. Van den Dael. A monstrous flower; soft shell-pink, shading to creamy white. One of the most beautiful Dahlias ever raised. 30 cts.

Mrs. Roosevelt. Delicate, soft pink, shading to white; sometimes 8 inches in diameter; quilled petals. 30 cts.

Souvenir de Gustave Doazon. Of mammoth proportions, pure scarlet in color. 30 cts.

Mixed Dahlias. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

All varieties 25 cts. each, unless otherwise priced

GLADIOLI

Among all flowers of easy culture none equal the Gladiolus. Wonderful improvements are being made each year in the size, color and beauty of these flowers. For best results they should have a sunny location. May is the best time to plant them in this section of the country. If you wish to prolong the flowering season, plant every ten days from the first planting until about the first of June. In beds they should be planted from 5 to 6 inches apart each way. The ideal place is the vegetable garden; if planted there, they should be set in rows about 18 inches apart and 4 or 5 inches apart in the rows.

After the first hard frost, lift the bulbs, cut off the stems, and let them dry thoroughly; remove the old bulb and roots, then place them in baskets, or boxes, and put them in a cool cellar where they will not freeze.

Large bulbs should be planted from 5 to 6 inches deep. This is much better than shallow planting, and it will also prevent them from being blown over when in bloom.

In cutting Gladioli for the house, it is best to cut the spikes as soon as the first one or two flowers are open; the remainder will open in the house. Remove the faded flowers, cut off a little of the stem, and change the water every day; if treated this way, a spike will last a week or ten days. Flowers opening in the house will become lighter, often an improvement.

I am collecting the very best new varieties offered each year, but do not offer them for sale until I have given them a trial and they prove worthy. Some of the choicest varieties have small bulbs. The bulbs I offer are all first class of the variety.

Gladiolus in Mixture

Groff's Hybrids. A splendid mixture of large-flowered varieties in many shades of red and pink. 50 cts. per doz.

Silver Trophy Strain—

Section 2. Newest white, light, and yellow shades. 65 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

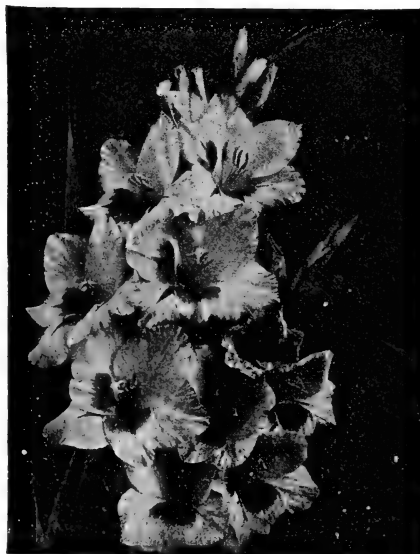
Section 3. Blue and heliotrope shades. 75c. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Koerner's Hybrids. A mixture of fine varieties. All colors, mixed. 75 cts. per doz.

Choice Mixed. This mixture contains some very fine varieties. I have been collecting them for a number of years, and never offered them for sale until now. \$1 per doz.

Common Mixed. 25 cts. per doz.

Seedlings. Some rare colors. \$1 per doz.



Gladiolus

NAMED GLADIOLI

Alice Carey. The flower is large, well expanded, of purest white, except a small, purplish crimson throat. 15 cts. each.

America. Delicate pink, tinted lavender, strong, erect spike, large flowers; excellent. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Augusta. Lovely pure white with blue anthers. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Blanche. The finest white of the Childsi strain; large flowers with but few markings of pale rose; strong spike. 20 cts. each.

Blue Seedling. Light blue, with markings of different shades, crimson blotch on lower petals. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Burrell. Dark red, handsome butterfly markings; large flowers and compact spike; robust habit; excellent. 15c. each.

Brenchleyensis. Rich vermilion-scarlet; long spike; early. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Columbia. Very large; orange-scarlet, splashed and blotched bluish purple. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Dr. Ostrom. Pure white, magnificent flower; grand spike. 15 cts. each.

Eldorado. Early bloomer; deep, clear yellow, lowers petals spotted with maroon. 15 cts. each.

Ezra Rust. A beautiful blue, with dark blotch on lower petals. This is a grand flower and spike. 15 cts.

Geo. Paul; syn., Harvard. Very large flowers; deep crimson, spotted with purple. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Independence. Light scarlet; large flowers on a stiff, straight spike. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

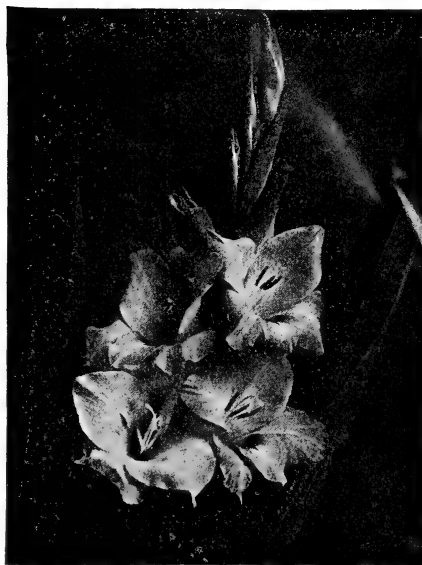
Jane Dieulafoy. Large flowers; creamy white, lower petals stained maroon. A fine variety. 15 cts. each.

John Schmelzer. Light scarlet, penciled magneta and purple; immense spike and flower. 15 cts. each.

Klondyke. One of the best light yellows. Vigorous, stocky grower; round flower; clear primrose-yellow, crimson-maroon blotch on lower petals; good spike. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Kunderdi "Glory." This is the first of the new ruffled type. The color is a delicate cream-pink, with most attractive crimson stripes in the center of each lower petal. Each petal is exquisitely ruffled and fluted, giving it an orchid-like appearance. 20 cts. each.

Leuthold. Scarlet, with yellow markings; maroon blotch on lower petals; late; strong grower. 8 cts. each, 75c. per doz.



Gladiolus

Madam Monneret. Large flowers; delicate rose, with deeper and richer shadings; good spike. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Marie Lemoine. A slender spike of well-opened flowers, pale straw; lower petals green-yellow with purplish red blotch. The earliest to bloom. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

May. Lovely white flowers, faintly flaked rosy crimson; strong spike. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Maude. One of the very best light-colored Gladioli. Growth upright; foliage narrow and stiff; stem straight; flowers of medium size, creamy white, or pale yellow with small, rich maroon spots on lower petals. An attractive variety when planted in masses. 15 cts. each.

Mrs. Frances King. A strong-growing variety with very large spike of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr. Immense-sized flowers; delicate salmon-pink, with blood-red blotch in throat. Certificate of merit, Boston, August, 1909; Baltimore, August, 1911. 75 cts. each.

Napoleon III. Rich dark red, white line on each petal, white throat; fine form. 10 cts. each.

Nezincott. Bright blood-scarlet, with deep velvety crimson-black blotches, and white markings in the throat. 15 cts. each.

NAMED GLADIOLI, continued

Old Rose. Deep rose-fawn, an odd color. Flowers are well expanded, on short, but straight, stiff spikes. Admired by all who have seen it. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Oddity. Deep amaranth-red, suffused with purple-blue. 10 cts. each.

Oriflamme. Red, with yellow and green markings. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Pactole. Canary-yellow, black blotch. 10 cts. each.

Perfection. Bright lively pink, flaked and tipped with shades of the same color, the petals lightening to the faintest blush in the throat. Tall spike and large flowers; fine. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Princeps. This is the most popular crimson-scarlet variety in the world. It has a white blotch in the throat which only intensifies the coloring. The wonderful size and brilliancy of the flower, shaped like an amaryllis, makes it eagerly sought, and stock is always in demand. Your order should be sent early in the season. 20 cts. each.

Pink Augusta. Pink; straight, long spikes. 10 cts. each.

Primulinus. A new species from Victoria Falls, South Africa. Pure yellow flowers of medium size and peculiar form, set wide apart on slender, but stiff stems. 20 cts. each.

Reine de l'Anjou. The new pure white from Europe; absolutely solid white, extra fine. 25 cts. each.

Victory. Flowers of medium size, well arranged on strong, straight spikes; delicate sulphur-yellow, lowers petals deeper yellow. 15 cts. each.

Wm. Falconer. Spikes of great length and flowers of large size; beautiful, clear, light pink. 10 cts. each.

White Lady. Pure white without markings; even the anthers are white, and the flowers large and of fine form. Always scarce. 25 cts. each.

W. R. Burt. Color between amaranth and deep crimson, spotted lilac, brilliant throat. 15 cts. each.

1900. Very showy dark scarlet, white spots on three lower petals. 10 cts. each.

If wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

To aid purchasers in the selection of named varieties, for another year's planting, I will ship, on application, during the blooming season, cut-flowers of the different varieties, properly labeled. Each request must be accompanied by a remittance of 25 cts. for expense of packing, if not more than one dozen kinds are desired, or 50 cts. for a larger assortment.

I have large quantities of flowers for sale in large or small lots, during the blooming season, for commercial use or home decoration. Prices on application.

HARDY PLANTS

Achillea. "The Pearl." Flowers of the purest white, borne in great profusion until late summer. As a summer cut-flower it is of great value. Strong plants, 25 cts.

Dielytra (Bleeding Heart). An old-fashioned favorite. It is at home in any part of the hardy border, and is especially valuable for planting in the shade. 25 cts.; strong plants, 50 cts.

Columbine. The Columbines are among the most beautiful and hardy plants, producing their graceful, spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage, and are highly prized for cutting. Their period of flowering covers the late spring and summer months. Mixed colors, 25c.

Double Tiger Lily. This is a plant of stately habit, growing from 4 to 5 feet high; foliage is dark green and very long, bearing an immense number of double, bright orange and red flowers, spotted with black. Plant in fall, if possible. Mammoth bulbs, 25 cts. No. 1 bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; No. 2 bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Single Tiger Lily. Same as above, but single. No 1 bulbs, 15 cts.

Batemannia Lily. An attractive, strong-growing Lily; height 4 to 5 feet; flowers reddish orange. Blossoms in July. Plants 25 cts.

Mallow Marvel. Immense flowers from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, in blood-red, pink and white.

Red. Strong, two-year plants, 75 cts.

Pink and White. Strong two-year plants, 50 cts. each.

Lemon Lily. Lemon-yellow. Plants, 25c.

Platycodon (Japanese Bellflower). Grows about 2 feet high, and after the third season each plant will have from five to ten stalks covered with blue and white blossoms for nearly a month, beginning in July. Mixed colors, 15 cts.

Pyrethrum. Too much cannot be said for this hardy perennial. The main season of bloom is June, but if the old flower-stalks are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in late summer and autumn. Splendid for cutting; lasting a week in good condition. Mixed colors; 25 cts.

HARDY PLANTS, continued

Pyrethrum uliginosum (Giant Daisy).

Grows 4 to 5 feet high, and covered with large, daisy-like flowers 3 inches in diameter from July to September. 25c.

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow. A strong, robust grower attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces masses of double golden yellow cactus-dahlia-like flowers from July to September. 15 cts. and 25 cts.**Sweet May Pinks.** Among the most esteemed and valuable of hardy plants, producing flowers of a great variety of colors. Mixed colors, 15 cts. and 25 cts.**Yucca (Adam's Needle).** Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be placed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall, branched spikes of large fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant for all positions. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

SHRUBS

Shrubs are as much a part of a well-balanced garden as the lawn or flower-borders. Many of them are as decorative as any ornamental foliage plant, while others are highly useful as cut-flowers, and, if well arranged, present an attractive appearance throughout the year. Shrubs have many uses, such as a dividing line between the flower- and vegetable-gardens, or between the lawn and uncultivated land beyond; as a background to a flower-border; for hiding an unsightly building, fence or foundation. In planting, care should be taken not to overcrowd, allowing sufficient room for future development, and unless immediate effect is wanted; in which case they may be planted closer and some of them removed when necessary. The majority of the dwarf-growing kinds may be set 3 feet apart, the tall, strong growers 5 to 6 feet apart. After planting it is well to mulch the soil around the plants, using well-rotted manure, straw or leaves, which conserves moisture during dry weather in summer, and protects the roots during winter.

Shrubs should be planted only in the spring in this latitude. The question of when and how to prune shrubs is one that is frequently asked, and no hard and fast rule can be given. I can but indicate, in a general way, what should be done. All shrubs that blossom before midsummer such as lilacs, snowballs, syringas, etc., produce their flowers on the growth of wood made the previous year. To prune them in the spring would destroy most of the flowers for that season. These, therefore, should have any necessary pruning done immediately after flowering. Varieties that bloom after midsummer produce their blooms on wood made the same season. The hydrangea is an example of this class. These should be pruned in early spring.

BARBERRY

Purple-leaved. An interesting shrub, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage. Plant only in full sunlight. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.

Vulgaris. Green-leaved. Same as above in growth. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.

Thunbergii. From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable for ornamental hedges. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.



The Snowball is a mass of bloom in May and June

HYDRANGEA

Paniculata grandiflora. A native of Japan.

A fine shrub growing 5 to 6 feet high. Flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles sometimes a foot long, and produced in August and September when very few shrubs are in flower. The plants should be cut back severely in spring just as the buds start. If you wish large blooms this is necessary. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

***Paniculata grandiflora* in Tree Form.**

These are the very best that can be grown. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

"Hills of Snow," or Snowball Hydrangea.

This magnificent, hardy American shrub has snow-white blossoms of large size. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the spring-flowering shrubs, while its long flowering season, from the middle of June until late August, makes it a valuable acquisition to our gardens. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts.; 18 to 24 inches, 40 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

ELDER

Golden. Has golden yellow foliage. Should be planted in full sunlight. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts.

Common. This is the variety that grows wild. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

LONICERA (Bush Honeysuckle)

Tatarica. White flowers; blooms in May and June; height from 5 to 6 feet. Select plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each.

Tatarica. Pink flowers; blooms in May and June; height from 6 to 7 feet. Select plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, 65 cts. each.

These Honeysuckles make excellent hedges, and can be sheared to any desirable height. Good plants for hedges, **White**, 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. **Pink**, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

LILACS

Common Purple. Bluish purple flowers; well known. 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Common White. Cream-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

Persian. From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

LILACS, continued

Ludwig Spæth. Panicles long, individual flowers single, very large, dark purplish red; distinct; superb.

Madame Casimir Perier. Creamy white, very double. One of the finest.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers; single; very fine.

President Carnot. Double; light blue. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cts.

Sen. Volland. Double; red. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cts.

Villosa. Very large panicles; straw-colored flowers; single; very fine; blooms late in June when others are through flowering.

Josikæa (Hungarian Lilac). A distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers, which are produced late in the season.

Japonica. A species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

Named Lilacs, unless noted, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.

SNOWBALL

A well-known shrub. Produces snow-white flowers in large balls in June. Heavy plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 5 feet, 65 cts.

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer. Crimson flowers.

Bumulda. Same as above, pink flowers.

Callosa alba. Same as above, with white flowers.

These three are dwarf, seldom exceeding 2 feet in height. Fine for low hedges, or edging in front of tall shrubs, or perennials. Will bloom nearly all summer.

Select plants, 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each.

Good plants for hedges and edging, 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Arguta. Flowers clear white; fine foliage; very early. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.

Sorbifolia (Ash-leaved Spirea). Spikes of white flowers in July. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts.

Van Houttei. The finest of all. At flowering season in May and June the plant is covered with white flowers. For hedges it should be cut back after flowers fade.

Good plants for hedges, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100. Select plants for hedges, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SYRINGA

A vigorous-growing shrub with masses of pure white, very fragrant flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 5 feet, 65 cts.; 5 to 6 feet, 85 cts.



Spiræa sorbifolia



Rose Garden

ROSES

All Roses should be protected during the winter, unless otherwise mentioned in the description. All bushes are strong, two-year plants, on their own roots. Some varieties are not so large when on their own roots as budded plants, but are much better. Budded roses are worked on the Manetti Rose, and if they die down to the ground, or sprout from the roots, you will have a wild Rose, or one no better, and then may think the nurseryman has swindled you.

All Roses should be more or less pruned when planting. The Hybrid Perpetuals should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground. They produce their blooms on wood made the same season, and will show a fair amount of flowers through the summer and fall.

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

Agnes Emily Carman. A robust hybrid obtained by crossing the pink Rugosa with Harrison's Yellow. Flowers in clusters; brilliant crimson; very free bloomer, and in bloom nearly all summer; rampant grower, handsome foliage.

Conrad F. Meyer. Buds well formed, flowers large; color a silvery rose; fragrant. This generally kills to the snow line, but as it blossoms on the new growth it does not seem to injure it.

Blanc Double de Coubert. A variety with semi-double, pure white flowers, with a delightful fragrance; handsome foliage.

Hansa. Double; red; perpetual flowering, free bloomer; clusters very large.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best double of its class; beautiful and constantly in bloom; of most vigorous habit.

Rugosa alba. From Japan. Single; pure white; five petals; highly scented.

Rugosa rubra. Another Japanese variety. Flowers single, of a beautiful rosy red, succeeded by large, rich red berries. A great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. All the above are very hardy, except Conrad F. Meyer, and need no protection.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Clio. Flowers in clusters, large, of fine globular form, flesh-color shaded in the center with rosy pink.

Francois Levet. Cherry-red, medium-sized well formed; very free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white. This is one of the best Hybrid Perpetuals yet introduced, and one of the best novelties of recent years.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and effective.

Oakmont. Deep, bright rose-color, delightfully scented.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose-color; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation; free bloomer.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Crimson Rambler. The wonderful Japanese Rose. It is a running or climbing Rose of vigorous habit; strong and rapid grower, with handsome shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double Roses. The great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without fading or losing their brilliancy makes it a great favorite.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, continued

Centifolia, or Cabbage. June Rose. Rose-color; large size, globular form; very fragrant. A superb variety. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Crimson Globe. Moss Rose. Large, full, deep crimson; perfectly globular. A fine variety.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant; very beautiful in bud. Budded plants only.

Dorothy Perkins. Trailing or climbing. A beautiful shell-pink; double flowers borne in clusters of from twenty to thirty. The foliage is finer, smoother and darker than Crimson Rambler.

Katherine Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). Pure white, in large clusters; very free flowering.

Madam Norbert Levavasseur (Crimson Baby Rambler). A dwarf form of Crimson Rambler.

Gruss an Teplitz. Hybrid Tea. Color scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; very fragrant; a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage, especially valuable for a bedding Rose. I can recommend it as one of the choicest roses. 60 cts. each.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. Very early. Needs no protection.

Madam Plantier. Pure white, medium size, full. Produced in great abundance in June.

Madame Bena. June Rose. This is not the right name for it. Light pink, very large; fine.

Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties). A rapid-growing, almost thornless climber; pink turning to bright rose and carmine; large trusses; sweetly scented.

Queen of the Prairie. A good climbing Rose. Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripes. 40 cts. each.

Veilchenblau (Blue Rambler). This decided novelty gives us the spice of variety. The flowers are indeed blue, steely blue, and even a trifle larger than the Crimson Rambler. The buds show considerable red, but quickly change as they open. 75 cts. each.

York and Lancaster. June Rose. This is striped, or variegated pink, and white; single. A decided novelty. 75 cts. each.

All Roses, unless noted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

TREE ROSES

Perpetual Roses are budded on hardy rose-stalks 4 or 5 feet high, and when in full bloom are an object of beauty. They will bloom freely the year planted. They can be kept out-of-doors, with good protection, during the winter, or taken up and the roots kept in soil in the cellar. These should be pruned back severely before planting. I have them in pink, red and white. Tree Roses are mostly raised in Holland. For this reason orders should be placed early. \$1 each.

VINES

CLEMATIS

Paniculata. From Japan. It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful, and beautiful of hardy vines. The flowers are white, medium size, very pretty and fragrant, and produced in the greatest profusion in September. All the protection it needs in winter is a covering of leaves or other litter. Cut it down to the ground in spring. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Jackmanni. Large, intense violet-purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant bloomer. This is the most reliable large-flowered Clematis. Strong plants, 60 cts.

Virginiana (American White Clematis). A remarkably strong-growing variety, attaining a height of 20 feet, and producing a profusion of flowers in August, followed by silvery, feathery seed-pods, which make an attractive appearance until late fall. This is perfectly hardy, and is good for verandas and covering arbors. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

HONEYSUCKLES

Scarlet Trumpet. Brilliant coral-red clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers throughout the summer and autumn. The foliage is dark, glossy green, and is not injured by the frost until in November. I am able to gather flowers from this nearly every year in November. One of the best. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Yellow Trumpet. Same as the above in growth and shape of flowers, but not so good a bloomer. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

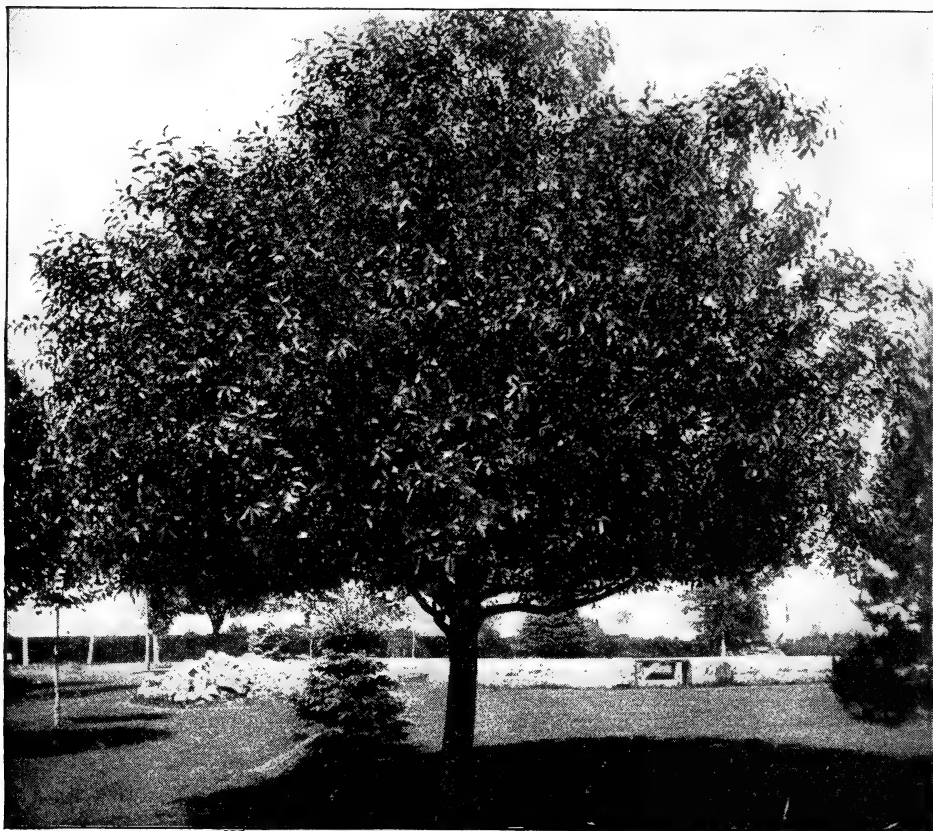
IVIES

Quinquefolia (American Ivy). Has beautiful leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; very rapid grower. 40 cts.

Engelmanni. Shorter-jointed than Quinquefolia. A good Ivy for climbing up brick and stone buildings. 50 cts.

MATRIMONY VINE

Has small blue flowers followed by red berries. Strong plants, 25 cts.



Laurel-leaved Willow

ORNAMENTAL TREES

I have a fair supply of most varieties of shade and weeping trees, but will price only a few. All of the shade trees but the Poplars have been once, or more times, transplanted, and will have good roots. A tree that is inferior goes to the brush-pile.

American Larch. This is a very ornamental tree. It resembles an evergreen during the summer, but is deciduous. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

American White Elm. Well known. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 8 to 10 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz. Prices on larger trees on application.

Norway Poplar. The genuine. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$2 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts., per doz., \$3 per 100; 5 to 6 feet, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Box Elder. Well known. 4 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts. each.

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa). It has large, heart-shaped leaves, and has very pretty white flowers, edged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. The trees I offer are the second generation from Minnesota seed, and are much hardier than southern, or eastern trees. Should be grown on every farm. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each; 5 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts. each.

Laurel-leaved Willow. A handsome, close-growing tree. Leaves dark, glossy green, and highly ornamental. The willow worm does not eat the leaves of this Willow. The illustration above is from a fine specimen growing on the grounds at my nursery. It is one of the most conspicuous trees on the place. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

CUTTINGS

They are cut 8 inches long, and tied 100 in a bundle, with tops all one way. They are also cut from wood of the last season's growth. I have grown thousands of Poplars, 5 to 6 feet high and over, the first season from a cutting. Fifteen years' growth from a cutting has produced trees 55 feet high and 17 inches in diameter. We are wondering where our lumber will come from twenty years hence. Plant cuttings, and you can solve the problem. If planted for sawlogs they should be planted 5 feet apart each way; this will take 1,740 to the acre. They can be planted in the fall, or spring. If planted in the fall they should be mulched, or a furrow turned up with a plow. This must be raked off before growth starts in the spring. They will grow some better if soaked two or three days before planting. If planted in the fall they need no soaking. Plant in mellow ground, well firmed, and have

about one inch above the ground when they are planted. Be sure to firm the soil well near the cutting when planting.

Carolina Poplar. 35 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Norway Poplar. The genuine. 45 cts per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Laurel-leaved Willow. 35 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Golden Willow. 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Manitoba Poplar. A rapid-growing tree. 75 cts. per 100, \$2 for 300.

Diamond Willow. 40 cts. per 100, \$1 for 300.

Niobe Golden Weeping Willow. From Siberia. 50 cts. per 100,

Wisconsin Weeping Willow. 50 cts. per 100.

Balm of Gilead. 40 cts. per 100.

Not less than 100 cuttings sold. 500 of a variety at 1,000 rates.

EVERGREENS

There seems to be a common opinion that it is a difficult matter to have success in planting Evergreens. If care is taken not to expose them to wind or sun, and the ground is well firmed about the roots, you will succeed as well as with other trees. As soon as the trees arrive, make sure that the roots are moist. Mix a pailful or tubful of thin mud; put the roots in the mud, and keep them covered until ready to drop into the hole. Leave two or three inches of loose soil around the tree for a mulch. Grass clippings or fine straw make a good mulch.



Colorado Blue Spruce

EVERGREENS, continued

Colorado Blue Spruce. The best of all the evergreens for ornamental planting. They vary from green to deep blue. Only a small portion of the trees are select blue, so it is best to come and see them, if possible, and have them reserved for you. I have a fair supply from small trees to 3 feet in height. Prices on application.

White Spruce. Of straight, upright growth and symmetrical form. Fine for ornamental use. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts.; 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts.

Norway Spruce. One of the most rapid growers of the Spruces. 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

American Arborvitæ. One of the best evergreens for screens or hedges. Can be sheared to any desired height or form. 12 to 18 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Scotch Pine. A well-known, rapid grower. 12 to 18 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

White Pine. One of the most beautiful of all the Pines. 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Dwarf Mountain Pine. A dwarf variety for planting on lawns and in cemeteries; very handsome when well grown; bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree, as it grows to a height of only a few feet, and usually its breadth is as great as its height. 12 to 18 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

I have a number of fine, shapely Balsam Firs and Norway Spruces, 4 to 7 feet high, that have been three and four times transplanted. They are extra-well rooted, and sure to grow. Where trees are wanted for immediate effect these will be very satisfactory. Prices on application.

FRUITS

I have a general line of fruit trees and small-fruit plants, but will give descriptions and prices on only a few of the leading varieties. If others are wanted write for prices.

APPLES

Anisim. Fruit medium size, dark red and fine quality. Strong, upright grower. Season from October to January.

Duchess. Large size; very productive. Fine for cooking and eating. Season, August and September.

Eastman. New. The tree is a rapid, spreading grower. An early and heavy bearer of large, striped Apples. Fine for eating and cooking. Ripens just after the Duchess. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Houston. Tree an upright, spreading grower, and very hardy. Fruit is large, greenish yellow when first ripe, turning to a beautiful golden yellow when fully ripe. Good cooking and eating. Season, September and October. This variety originated forty years ago on the Houston farm, two miles from the nursery, and I am the only one who has it for sale. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Iowa Beauty. Strong, upright grower. Fruit large, good quality and a little later than the Duchess.

Okabena. Very productive; color yellow ground, striped and splashed with carmine; good quality. Ripens just after the Iowa Beauty.

Patten Greening. Fruit very large, green, often with blush of red. A vigorous grower; bears early and abundantly. An excellent cooking Apple, and fairly good eating. Season, October to January.

Peerless. A straight, upright grower. Fruit larger than Wealthy, of a pleasing subacid flavor; color red on a yellow greenish ground. The same season as Wealthy.

Peter. I have in the orchard what is supposed to be the true Peter, but as I can distinguish no difference between it and the Wealthy I do not sell Peter. When Apples are so near alike, in tree and fruit, that it takes an expert to tell the difference, if there is any, you had better buy the cheaper tree, and that is the Wealthy.

Summer Pear. New. A rapid, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer of the finest eating Apples found in the Northwest. Season, August. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Crab Apples

Dartt. An upright, straight grower. Fruit light red, and about the size of Whitney. Season, October to December.

Whitney. Straight, upright grower. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, very crisp and juicy. A delicious little eating Apple, and one of the best for canning whole. It should be canned before it gets over-ripe. Ripens late in August.

Early Strawberry. Spreading grower; early and abundant bearer. Good quality for an early eating Apple, and a delight to the children.

Quaker Beauty. Tree tall and spreading, growing to large size. Fruit of about the same size as Transcendent, smooth, oblate, and about the same season. Color dull yellowish green with pink cheek. Flavor pleasant and good.

Virginia. A strong, spreading grower. Fruit red, about the size of the Transcendent. Moderately productive. Season, October to December.

Prices of all Apples, unless noted

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 50	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	15	1 50	10 00

I generally have some varieties, 7 to 8 feet high, at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Where large trees are wanted, these will be very satisfactory.

If 50 or more trees are wanted, selections of not less than 10 of a variety can be made at 100 prices.

CURRENTS

Boskoop Giant. Black. A famous new Currant of strong growth and free-bearing quality, being especially adapted for preserving. Two-year plants, 30 cts. each; one-year, 20 cts. each.

Comet. New. The berries are of enormous size and the most brilliant crimson color. Two-year plants, 30 cts. each; one-year, 20 cts. each.

Perfection. One of the largest and best red Currants grown. It is a wonderful bearer, and the season for ripening is quite late. Two-year, No. 1 plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; one-year, No. 1 plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Red Dutch. A well-known standard variety. Two-year, No. 1 plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; one-year, No. 1 plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Victoria. Large; late; red; very vigorous and productive. Two-year, No. 1 plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; one-year, No. 1 plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

White Grape. The best white Currant. Fine for table use. Large, very productive, and sweeter than other variety. Two-year, No. 1 plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; one-year, No. 1 plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

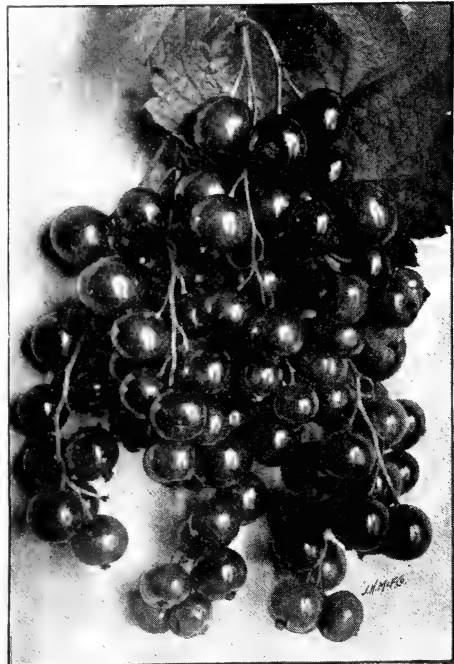
GOOSEBERRIES

Lowning. Very large and productive. Greenish white when ripe. Two-year, No. 1 plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; one-year, No. 1 plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Carrie. Originated at Minneapolis fifteen years ago. A strong, robust-growing bush. Fruit good-sized, three to five berries in a cluster; few thorns. Excellent quality; an attractive fruit; bears very young. Color red. Two-year, No. 1 plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; one-year, No. 1 plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Houghton. Very productive; of medium size; the same color as the wild Gooseberry when ripe. Two-year, No. 1 plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; one-year, No. 1 plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Plant Currants and Gooseberries either fall or spring, but I prefer October. I can ship Small-fruit plants in fall or spring. My facilities for packing are right up to the minute, and the plants will reach you safely.



Typical Boskoop Giant Currants

RASPBERRIES

Columbian. A very strong-growing variety, and very productive. Fruit purple, and of large size. It does not sucker from the roots like red Raspberries. A superior sort for canning. Two-year plants, \$1 per doz.

Golden Queen. A beautiful, large, golden yellow. A seedling of the red Raspberry, Cuthbert, which it resembles in growth of bush. 75 cts. per doz.

King. One of the best varieties, and one that is giving general satisfaction. Hardy, thrifty and productive. Berries are large, bright red and of good quality. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Herbert. Red. I received this berry from the introducers three years ago. I do not consider it so good as the King, but some praise it highly. 75 cts. per doz.

Sunbeam. New. This is one of Prof. Hansen's productions. It is a cross between the Shaffer's Colossal and a northern wild variety. It is extremely hardy; in fact, it is the only Raspberry that is entirely hardy everywhere, even in Manitoba. Fruit is red, medium sized and of good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Older. Black. Hardy, medium early, and reliable bearer. Fruit large, juicy and of fine quality. One of the best for home use. Two-year plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Yellow-caps. These are seedlings of my own raising. They are like the black Raspberry in shape of fruit and growth of canes, but the canes are lighter and the fruit is yellow. Two-year plants, \$1.25 per doz.

BLACKBERRIES

Snyder. The hardiest variety for the northwest. Fruit large, of good quality. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Ancient Briton. Very productive; fruit large, of good quality. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

All Blackberries need winter protection in the North.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Compass Cherry. Absolutely hardy. This cherry was originated at Springfield, Minn. It is a cross between the sand cherry and Miner plum. Nearly an inch in diameter, a bright red, sweet and juicy and of very fine flavor; especially good for canning. The tree is a regular and heavy bearer, often bearing in the nursery row. It should be planted near

plum trees, or other Compass Cherries, to fertilize the blossoms. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 65 cts. each.

Juneberry. The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish black. In flavor it is a mild, rich, subacid; excellent for canning. Plant is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the currant, but bushes grow some larger. The blossoms are quite large and composed of white petals. Quite ornamental. All the plants I offer have been transplanted. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

High Bush Cranberry. An ornamental and hardy plant. The flowers are white and hang in showy clusters in the early summer, and are followed by scarlet berries that remain on the bush until early winter. Very good for jellies, etc. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.

Strawberry-Raspberry. From Japan. The berries are nearly as large as strawberries; bright scarlet, and are used for jellies. Not good to eat out of hand. It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high, and the berries are borne on the top of the plant. I do not consider it of much value. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Sand Cherry. Sold by some as the Rocky Mountain Cherry. It rarely exceeds four feet in height. The fruit varies in color and flavor, some being very astringent. I do not consider it of much value. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

Giant Himalaya Berry. I gave it the same protection last winter that I would a blackberry, and it killed back badly. I do not consider it as hardy as an oak, as ours at least, as claimed by some.

Rhubarb. The old-fashioned "Pie Plant," but cultivation has so improved the size of the stalks and the flavor, that one hardly recognizes it. 10 cts. and 20 cts.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Such varieties as Dunlap (S), Warfield (P), etc. 75 cts. per 100.

Dakota (S.). This variety was originated by Prof. N. E. Hansen. It needs no mulching during winter as it is perfectly hardy. The only fault is that the berry is rather small. \$1 per 100.

Patagonia (S.). This berry was originated by Luther Burbank. It is claimed to be one of the best-flavored berries, and has other good qualities. 50 cts. per doz.

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From _____

Post Office _____

Street _____

R.F.D. _____

State _____

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Fryer's Hardy Plants

WILLIS E. FRYER

Mantorville

Minnesota

TULIPS, NARCISSI AND CROCUSES

It is absolutely necessary to plant these in the fall. They can be planted in beds 4 to 5 inches apart each way, or in rows a foot apart, and 3 inches apart in the rows. Plant 3 or 4 four inches deep. These are mostly imported from Holland, and they should reach here about the last of September. Orders for these should be placed early.

I buy only first-size bulbs, and I believe they will give the best of satisfaction.

TULIP MIXTURES

Parrot Tulips. Magnificent, large flowers; excellent for cutting, standing well for several days. 30c. per doz., \$2 per 100.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE, MIXED

These mixtures are made up from large-flowering Tulips of bright colors; bloom about the same time, and will give good satisfaction.

Single Early. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Double Early. 35c. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Single Late. 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

NAMED VARIETIES, SINGLE

Artus. Brilliant scarlet. 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Cardinal's Hat. Red. 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Chrysolora. Golden yellow. 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Keizerkroon. Red, with broad yellow border. 45 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

L'Immaculee. Pure white. 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

La Reine. White, shaded rose. 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Murillo. Light rose. 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Rose Blanche. Extra-large; white. 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Salvator Rosa. Beautiful deep rose; borne on tall, stiff stems. One of the finest Tulips. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Yellow Rose. Golden yellow; late. 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Narcissi

Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye). The well-known Poet's Narcissus. Pearly white, with yellow cup, bordered scarlet; fragrant. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Poeticus ornatus. The same as above, but larger and three weeks earlier. 30 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

Crocus, Large-flowering

The bulbs are about an inch in diameter, and are sure bloomers. Small bulbs of Crocus are not of much account.

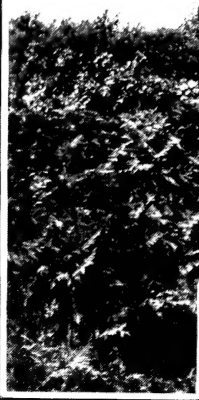
Mammoth Sorts, Mixed. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

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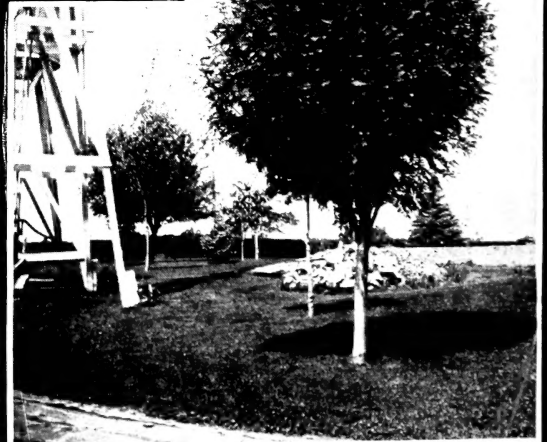
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The upper picture shows an Arborvitae Hedge at the Dodge County Nurseries. It is thick and solid, and strong enough to turn all stock.

The handsome Cut-leaved Weeping Birch is shown in the central picture. It is one of the most picturesque trees, with silvery white bark, drooping branches and finely cut foliage.

On our grounds we have a fine specimen of the European Mountain Ash, as shown in the lower picture. Notice the shapely head and the straight trunk. Like the American variety, the fruit is bright red.



FRYER'S HARDY PLANTS

WILLIS E. FRYER
MANTORVILLE : MINNESOTA